Extent of Reverse Temporal Flow of Energy in Light as It Travels Through Space Determines the 'Speed of Light' Value; Is Opportunity to Prove Theory or Stellar Genesis as Well as Implications for a Third Mechanism for Reverse Temporal Flow of Information

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Introduction

For decades, physicists have debated the cause of and the malleability of the light speed barrier. The term "barrier" implies that the fact that light doesn't travel at infinite velocity is somehow limiting. Although these limits may impact our ability to travel to the stars, they may prove necessary if we are to be able to travel to the past. While massive objects like people and even protons are far too massive to be sent into the past, particles with minimal mass should be able to make the journey. While I have already written about two promising methods for sending information into the past, in the process of investigating the reason for the transit velocity of electro-magnetism through space, I have by accident discovered a third method, which I will explain only after explaining my discovery about the light speed barrier.

Abstract

If we treat time as a spatial dimension that competes with the other three dimensions of space with which we are familiar and we observe that as light travels through space, its energy is gradually diminished by the time it reaches wherever it is going, we should ask the question, "To whence does the energy go?" Clearly, energy is dissipating from photons, leading them to collapse entirely once depleted of energy, but Newtonian principles assure us that energy can neither be created nor destroyed.

Imagine now, for a moment, that light is traveling at what might be termed a diagonal angle through space and time. If an object or a beam of light is traveling say, halfway between straight forward (from your perspective) and to the right, that would be a diagonal angle. On a grid, the X and Y value of photon moving diagonally must increase in lockstep as its position is notated over time. From a relative standpoint, an object traveling through space can move diagonally in multiple respects. It can move diagonally with with respect to X and Y as well as with respect to X and Z. If we add to these spatial dimensions the dimension of time (T) and consider that the amplitude of light is cut in exact half for every doubling of distance traveled, one can deduce that a portion of the energy being dissipated is actually flowing from the future into the past state of any given photon. If true, it stands to reason then that the propensity of this energy to flow backward is what is dictating the apparent speed at which the light travels. Light travels, under normal conditions, I submit, at an angle that is diagonal with respect to time.

If we somehow doubled the energy a photon dissipated into the past (motion relative to T,) it would seem to move more quickly through space, but would dissipate over a shorter distance. If we could block that energy from flowing

into the T dimension, the photon would be suspended in space just as it would in an ion trap i.e. it would never dissipate and would also never move.

What mechanism underpins this process of reverse temporal flow? As was explored in publications of 18Jan2019 and 17Mar2021, the interaction between quantized magnetism emitted by electrons and neutrinos traveling through (and composing) a gravity field (even in deep space we are in the gravity field of the galaxy and there are abundant neutrinos) would be the likely pathway.

Any neutrino that is intercepted by a magneton emitted by electro-magnetism i.e. electrons freely traveling through space would experience mass inversion. The probability of such inverse mass neutrinos traveling to various points in the past of the history of the photon is greater the shorter the distance it would have to travel. No matter how short the distance, any neutrino energy blocked by the magnetism and sent into the past would not be available in the present to "recharge" the electron, bringing it a step closer to charge depletion. Without an associated proton, neutrino density in free flight is insufficient to maintain the charge of an electron indefinitely, resulting in a Universe in which photons travel only so far, and travel at a limited speed. All things in the Universe including matter move forward in time by leveraging neutrinos associated with their own gravity that are used as a springboard. Nucleons are more or less invincible i.e. their electrical charge is pent up in quarks inside of a proton/neutron structure, moving forward in time by manipulation of the gravity around it without needing to expend any of its own charge. Electrons, on the other hand, do not contain quarks and their electrical charge/magnetic output is their mode of propulsion through time -- a resource in finite supply for an electron.

Our next deduction would have to be that if this were the case, if we took a series of photons that are in a line and we liberated them to travel in the same direction, emitting those photons in the order of foremost first with the others fired in sequence just milliseconds behind, the foremost photon would be the recipient of energy flowing backward in time meant for the hindmost photons in the sequence. Each time a photon is fired in such a mechanism, the foremost electron/photon would experience a sharp, inexplicable increase in charge level (or, at minimum, the light would not dissipate at the expected rate after traveling over a substantial distance.)

Conclusion

This could be experimentally demonstrated both as an energy conservation experiment, a temporal information transfer experiment, as a solution to the light speed conundrum and a proof of my own theory of stellar formation (07May2022,) as well.

Note: The later publication of 11 July 2024 attributes the light speed barrier to the rotational velocity of empty space, which may also alternatively be dubbed, “Anti-magnetism,” which seems to conflict with this hypothesis outlaid in this publication, at least with regard to that subtopic.

Note 2: In Paragraph 3 of Abstract section, I mention that blocking the reverse flow of energy is what prevents movement of photons under conditions of extreme magnetism. In later publications, I attribute the light speed maximum to a Chinese Checker-style displacement over Planck distances. It may be possible that strong magnetic fields slow light by causing magnetons to occupy Planck spaces, thereby preventing electrical energy from advancing forward through the anti-magnetic substrate of space. A forward movement by one Planck distance of electrical energy, for example, can occur only when a space is not occupied by a magneton.

Note 3: This hypothesis suggests that the hindmost photon would gain energy which is effectively reclaimed after being emitted by the foremost photon. In later publications, this author corrects the hypothesis of mass-inverse neutrino dynamics to conclude that mass-inverse neutrinos are propelled forward in time rather than backward and are oftentimes re-inverted so as to be able to return. In that model, the hindmost photons would, indeed, experience a gain in energy but rather for the reason that the leading photon is transferring a portion of that energy to the hindmost photon. This is a hypothesis which could be experimentally verified by measuring the energy level of groups of photons which ride in the wake of others and comparing it with those which do not.